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191. $\Sigma 2217$. $6''.35$ in the *G. C.* " $6''.95$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 2232$. $6''.71$ in the *G. C.* " $6''.71$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 2268$. 1902.89 in the *G. C.* " 1902.59 is correct."
 $\Sigma 2396$. $31''.38$ in the *G. C.* " $31''.38$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 2400$ *AB*. $173^\circ.8$ in the *G. C.* " $178^\circ.8$ is correct."
192. $\Sigma 2501$. These measures belong to $\Sigma 2509$.
 $\Sigma 2609$. $2''.14$ in the *G. C.* " $2''.07$ is correct."
193. $\Sigma 2698$. $303^\circ.0$ in the *G. C.* " $304^\circ.0$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 2813$. $271^\circ.9$ in the *G. C.* " $272^\circ.9$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 2880$. $353^\circ.0$ in the *G. C.* " $353^\circ.0$ is correct."
194. $\Sigma 2898$. $281^\circ.1$ in the *G. C.* " $282^\circ.1$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 2924$. 1900.67 in the *G. C.* " 1900.67 is correct."
 $\Sigma 2942$ *AC*. 1899.20 in the *G. C.* " 1898.70 is correct."
 $\Sigma 2944$ *AC*. 1902.62 in the *G. C.* " 1902.48 is correct."
 $\Sigma 2947$. 1903.51 in the *G. C.* " 1903.76 is correct."
 $\Sigma 2958$. $11^\circ.3$ in the *G. C.* " $11^\circ.6$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 2992$. $285^\circ.8$ in the *G. C.* " $285^\circ.5$ is correct."
195. $\Sigma 3089$. The measures do not belong to this pair. I have been unable to find a pair corresponding to the description. "There is no description in the observing book. There is, however, a reduction error and the measured distance is $24''.73$, which fits worse than the erroneous value."

The Flower Observatory,
January 22, 1918.

PLANETARY PHENOMENA FOR MAY AND JUNE, 1918

MALCOLM MCNEIL

PHASES OF THE MOON, PACIFIC TIME.

Last Quarter... May	3, 2 ^h 26 ^m P. M.	Last Quarter... June	1, 8 ^h 20 ^m P. M.
New Moon.... "	10, 5 1 A. M.	New Moon.... "	8, 2 3 P. M.
First Quarter.. "	17, 12 14 P. M.	First Quarter.. "	16, 5 12 A. M.
Full Moon..... "	25, 2 32 P. M.	Full Moon..... "	24, 2 38 A. M.

The summer solstice, when the Sun reaches its greatest northern distance and begins to move southward occurs June 21, 10 P. M. Pacific Time.

Two of the three eclipses of the year occur during June.

The first is a *total eclipse of the Sun* occurring during the afternoon of June 8, the line of totality extending from the extreme northwest to the extreme southeast of the United States, and it will be seen as a partial eclipse of great magnitude throughout the whole country. The total phase line runs from a point in the Pacific south of Japan, where it begins at sunrise to the Atlantic, near the Bahamas, where it ends at sunset. On the line of totality in the United States are Chehalis, Wash. (Seattle is a few miles north), Denver, Colo., Jackson, Miss. and Orlando, Florida. The time of the total phase is about 3 P. M. for the west coast, and

only a short time before sunset for points in Florida. The duration of the total phase is short, less than two minutes on the west coast and hardly one minute on the east coast.

The second eclipse is a *partial eclipse of the Moon* in the early morning of June 24. The beginning will be visible throughout the United States, but the end only in the western part of the country as the Moon sets before the end of the eclipse for the eastern part of the country. The middle of the eclipse occurs at 2^h28^m Pacific Time and the Moon is in shadow .83 minutes. The magnitude of the eclipse is small, only about one-eighth of the Moon's diameter being obscured when the eclipse is greatest.

Mercury is a morning star practically throughout the whole period, having passed inferior conjunction on April 26 and coming to superior conjunction on June 26. It reaches its greatest west elongation, 25°12', on May 24. This is considerably larger than the average, but the planet is south of the Sun, which diminishes the interval between their times of rising. However, from the middle of May to the middle of June *Mercury* rises about an hour before sunrise, and may possibly be seen in the morning twilight if weather conditions are unusually good.

Venus is a morning star gradually increasing the interval between its rising and sunrise from a little less than two hours on May 1 to a little more than two hours on June 30. It passed its greatest west elongation on April 18 and its apparent distance from the Sun diminishes about 4° during the two months. It moves thru the constellations *Pisces* and *Aries* into *Taurus*, reaching at the end of June a point between the *Pleiades* and *Hyades* groups of the latter constellation. It is still the most conspicuous object in the early morning twilight, but has lost a considerable part of the brightness it had in March.

Mars is still a noticeable object in the evening sky, remaining above the horizon until about 3 A. M. on May 1 and setting shortly before midnight on June 30. It resumed its eastward motion among the stars on April 26, moving during May and June 11° eastward and 9° southward along the line from *Regulus*, *Alpha Leonis*, toward *Spica*, *Alpha Virginis*. On May 1 it is about 16° east and south of the former, and on June 30 it is about the same distance west and north of the latter. On June 13 it is about 3° south of the position it occupied at opposition on March 14. Its distance from the Earth increases 40 millions of miles during the two

months and its brightness falls off more than one-half, being less than one-third as bright on June 30 as it was during opposition in March.

Jupiter is still an evening star during May, but is drawing nearer to the Sun. On May 1 it sets at 9.30 P. M., nearly three hours after sunset, but this interval diminishes to less than one hour by June 1, and it will be very hard to see on this date in the evening twilight. It reaches conjunction with the Sun on June 15 and will be a morning star for the next six or seven months. By July 1 it rises nearly an hour before sunrise. During the two months it moves about 15° eastward in *Taurus*.

Saturn is still in fine position for evening observation in the western sky. It sets shortly after 1 A. M. on May 1 and at about 9.30 P. M. on June 30. It moves about 5° eastward and a little southward in the constellation *Cancer*, and at the end of June is about 15° west of *Regulus*, *Alpha Leonis*. As seen in the telescope the minor axis of the rings is not quite one-third of the major axis, and is distinctly less than the polar axis of the planet.

Uranus is getting farther away from the Sun, rising shortly after 2 A. M. on May 1 and shortly after 10 P. M. on June 30. It is in the western part of the constellation *Aquarius* and moves eastward a little less than 1° during May, and then moves westward about the same amount during June. On June 1 it is a little more than 1° north of the fourth magnitude star *Iota Aquarii*.

Neptune is in the western sky in the evening not far from *Saturn*, but too faint to be seen without a telescope.